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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

United Republic of Tanzania

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of the United Republic of Tanzania was held at the 10th meeting on 9 May 2016. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania was headed by the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs , Professor Sifuni E. Mchome. At its 19th meeting, held on 12 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on the United Republic of Tanzania.

2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United Republic of Tanzania: Burundi, China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the United Republic of Tanzania:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/3).

4. A list of questions submitted in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the United Republic of Tanzania through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that the 107 recommendations accepted at the last review had been clustered into 23 thematic areas and incorporated into the National Human Rights Action Plan.

6. Since that review, local and national elections had been held. The Zanzibar Electoral Commission had identified irregularities and ordered a rerun of the elections, which were successfully held on 20 March 2016.

7. The Constitutional Review Act (Chapter 83 of the Laws) provided for transparency and inclusion of the views of people at all stages of the constitutional review process. People were given an opportunity to express their views to the Constitutional Review Commission.

8. In 2015, the minimum wage was increased and the "pay as you earn" deduction for low-income earners was reduced by 2 per cent. Also, the board of the Workers' Compensation Fund started operating and social security laws were amended.

9. The Cybercrimes Act of 2015, which protected the right to privacy and personal security in the digital sphere, as well as children from crimes such as child pornography, was in part the result of efforts to incorporate into national law the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The Act also prohibited acts of terrorism, genocide and crimes against humanity.

10. A national action plan to control and prevent malaria (2014-2020) was launched. A trust fund was established to address HIV/AIDS, the HIV and AIDS Prevention Act of 2013 had been enacted in Zanzibar and programmes had been introduced to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

11. Three State party reports had been successfully considered by the relevant treaty bodies and the recommendations arising therefrom were being implemented.

12. The third national anti-corruption action plan was being prepared. Legislation had been enacted, such as the Whistleblower and Witness Protection Act of 2015 and the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act of 2012, which established the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority. The Assets Recovery and Forfeiture Unit had been established. A corruption and economic crimes court was in the process of being established.

13. The Government was assessing the possibility of ratifying the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, fully integrating the Rome Statute into domestic legislation and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

14. The National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children continued to be implemented. A free helpline had been launched to encourage people to report and seek assistance for incidences of violence against children. Forty-seven "one-stop centres" for child abuse victims had been established. A shelter had been designated to accommodate survivors of gender-based violence.

15. The National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation continued to be implemented, as did the National Plan of Action to Accelerate the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation and Other Harmful Traditional Practices and the National Human Rights Action Plan, while the National Policy on Childhood Care and Development, which addresses female genital mutilation, was at the validation and approval stage.

16. The Witchcraft Act (Chapter 18 of the Laws) and the Traditional and Alternative Medicines Act of 2012, aimed at combating witchcraft and related killings, were being reviewed. The National Ageing Policy of 2003 too was being reviewed, and a bill was being drafted to protect the elderly.

17. There had been a continued increase in the number of women in decision-making and leadership roles. In 2015, there were 10 women ministers, 5 women deputy ministers, 32 women judges in the High Court, 5 women judges in the Court of Appeal, 53 women district commissioners and 7 women regional commissioners. Also, for the first time, the Vice-President and Deputy Attorney General were women.

18. Access to education for children with disabilities had been ensured through such measures as the Education and Training Policy of 2014 and the inclusive education strategy for 2012-2017. An educational support and resource centre had been established in Dar es Salaam. Guidelines on the early identification of children with special needs and on early

intervention had been developed. In Zanzibar, the Persons with Disabilities (Rights and Privileges) Act of 2006 continued to be implemented and an inclusive education system had been developed.

19. The national pension schemes had addressed disability concerns in the workplace and guidelines for employers on how to support employees with disabilities had been developed.

20. The National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (2015-2017) had been launched and regulations were being drafted for the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008. Training on the identification and detection of alleged perpetrators and victims of human trafficking had been conducted.

21. To address prison overcrowding, a concept note to amend the Parole Boards Act of 1994 to allow more prisoners to serve community service sentences had been drafted. Prisoners could be pardoned by presidential amnesty. The National Criminal Justice Forum had been established to address overcrowding in prisons. A strategy had been designed in 2014 for the implementation of the National Prison Policy.

22. In the National Human Rights Action Plan, marginalized and vulnerable persons are identified as persons with special needs, women, children, the elderly and children in conflict with the law. The Tanzania Social Action Fund was being implemented to ensure social protection for marginalized people. Regulations had been introduced to implement the Law of the Child (Act No. 21). The National Child Justice Reform Strategy (2013-2017) had been adopted.

23. The Law of the Child (Child Employment) Regulations of 2012 prohibited the employment of children under the age of 14. The National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (2009-2015) continued to be implemented. The child labour monitoring system had prevented the involvement of children in labour. Measures had been taken to bring an end to child labour in the extractive industries.

24. The Second National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (2013-2017) and the Community-based Strategic Plan of 2013, which address the issue of children living and working in the streets, continued to be implemented.

25. Section 19 of the Public Health Act of 2009, which obligated every pregnant woman to undergo immunization against tetanus and any other infectious diseases, continued to be implemented. The Act also imposed an obligation on parents and guardians to ensure that every child was immunized.

26. The Constitution guaranteed the right to freedom of expression and assembly to everyone, including human rights defenders, political opponents and journalists.

27. Programmes to combat poverty continued to be implemented and the Government subscribed to the Sustainable Development Goals contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 15-year national development plan was being implemented. The National Agriculture Policy of 2013, which addresses food security and nutrition, and the National Irrigation Policy of 2010, which recognizes irrigation as essential for increased productivity and production in mitigating the vagaries of weather and food insecurity, continued to be implemented. Those policies reinforced the commitment to food sufficiency and sustainability in a context of climate change.

28. Access to adequate, clean and safe drinking water has continued to increase through the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

29. Costa Rica noted the increase in female representation in the political arena, but expressed concern at the lack of women's access to employment and health services. It also expressed concern about corruption, trafficking in persons, corporal punishment and impunity.

30. Cuba emphasized the significant increase in the number of women in leadership positions, the successful achievement of the constitutional reform and the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

31. Cyprus commended the United Republic of Tanzania for the launch of the National Human Rights Action Plan, but remained concerned about violations of human rights, particularly against women and children.

32. The Czech Republic appreciated the presentation made by the United Republic of Tanzania and made recommendations.

33. Denmark welcomed the granting of citizenship to approximately 160,000 refugees in 2014 and the progress in promoting women's and girls' rights despite the persistence of a significant gender gap.

34. Egypt welcomed the drafting of a new Constitution, the adoption of the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children and the National Child Justice Reform Strategy.

35. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the adoption of measures to improve access to justice and health, and initiatives taken to strengthen the right to participate in public affairs.

36. The Philippines noted the remaining challenges with regard to child marriage, violence against women and access to education. It urged the United Republic of Tanzania to continue improving its normative framework and public awareness campaigns to end child marriage.

37. Finland commended the commitment to curb corruption and invest in education. It noted that the number of women in leadership positions in the ministries and at the local level remained low.

38. France made recommendations.

39. Gabon praised the review of the Witchcraft Act and the Traditional and Alternative Medicines Act and the creation of 15 shelters for survivors of witchcraft-related killings and of centres for the protection of children with albinism.

40. Germany welcomed efforts to reduce extrajudicial violence and violence against persons living with albinism, but remained concerned about the rights of women and girls.

41. Ghana congratulated the United Republic of Tanzania for conducting free and fair general elections in 2015, for drafting a new Constitution and for establishing an HIV/AIDS trust fund.

42. Guatemala noted that corruption was a permanent challenge undermining individual and collective development and hoped that a court could soon be established to deal with corruption-related crimes, as the United Republic of Tanzania said it would.

43. Haiti noted the progress made in the field of justice, the fight against corruption, the fight against female genital mutilation and the granting of citizenship to a remarkable number of refugees.

44. Honduras commended the efforts made to implement the recommendations received during the first universal periodic review cycle and noted, in particular, the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

45. India congratulated the United Republic of Tanzania for the conduct of the fifth multiparty elections in October 2015, for affirmative action taken to safeguard women's empowerment, for initiatives against female genital mutilation and in favour of protecting persons with albinism, and for ensuring gender equality in the fields of health and the economy.

46. Indonesia commended the United Republic of Tanzania for holding general elections in 2015, formulating a new Constitution, adopting the National Human Rights Action Plan and making efforts to accede to human rights instruments.

47. Ireland was concerned that elements of domestic violence were not legislated in the Penal Code. It welcomed the peaceful conduct of the 2015 elections but was concerned at limitations placed on freedom of assembly.

48. Italy welcomed the criminalization of female genital mutilation. In addition, it noted that the main reason why the United Republic of Tanzania did not ratify the Convention against Torture was that it retained the death penalty.

49. Japan called upon the United Republic of Tanzania to continue sincerely addressing the implementation of its education policy, including through new budget allocations. Japan was concerned at the continuation of grave violations of women's rights, including domestic violence and female genital mutilation.

50. Kuwait noted the commitment to human rights despite the challenges, demonstrated through the adoption of the new Constitution, the judicial affairs law and the National Human Rights Action Plan and through the increased number of women in high positions.

51. Latvia called for stronger action to address widespread child marriage and to enhance cooperation with special procedures. Latvia urged the United Republic of Tanzania to act on its previous commitment to ensure full freedom of expression, association and assembly.

52. Libya commended the efforts to strengthen the work of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance through measures to enhance its financial and human resources and through the electronic complaints system.

53. Madagascar welcomed the laws, regulations, policies, programmes and projects in the field of human rights.

54. Malaysia noted improvements such as the increased minimum wage and investment in public health. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to pay further attention to the rights of women and children and the provision of adequate housing.

55. Maldives welcomed the adoption of policies for education and social protection and against trafficking. It urged the United Republic of Tanzania to allocate adequate resources to tackle the effects of climate change, especially on food security.

56. Mali noted, among other issues, women's improved representation in decision-making positions and the review of the Witchcraft Act. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to ratify all international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party. Mali appealed to the international community to support the efforts of the United Republic of Tanzania.

57. Mauritius commended efforts to achieve gender equality, including steps to prevent and eliminate female genital mutilation, and hoped the new Constitution soon to be adopted would further consolidate women's rights and eliminate discrimination.

58. Mexico acknowledged the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the elimination of school fees in primary education. It noted efforts to adopt a new Constitution.

59. Mongolia acknowledged the launching of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the strengthening of the national human rights institution's capacity. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to further promote and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

60. Morocco commended the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the strengthening of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance.

61. Mozambique commended proposals in the new Constitution affording women equal rights to men on inheritance, succession and issues of land. Mozambique appealed to the international community to respond to the reported requests made by the United Republic of Tanzania for support.

62. Namibia noted significant law reform and the translation of laws into Swahili. It asked about lessons learned from the recent expiration of the national action plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women and children.

63. Nepal was sympathetic to the need for technical and financial support from the wider international community and applauded the rigorous review process followed in the making of the new Constitution, which awaited a referendum.

64. The Netherlands expressed concern about the recently passed media laws, which infringed on freedom of expression, and the lack of inclusive and legitimate democracy in Zanzibar.

65. Norway noted that the number of reported instances of gender-based violence and violence against children remained high. It noted as positive the 20-year moratorium on the death penalty.

66. Oman was satisfied with the use of strategies and social and economic plans to combat poverty and the prioritization of specific development projects, with their own budgets, to raise the standard of living.

67. Pakistan welcomed the strengthening of national human rights institutions and appreciated measures taken for women's empowerment and the protection of children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

68. Panama welcomed the enactment of laws to promote and protect human rights, as well as the commitment to increase the budget allocated to children.

69. Ethiopia commended the United Republic of Tanzania for, in particular, implementing the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the national strategies for growth and the reduction of poverty and initiatives to control and prevent malaria.

70. Poland appreciated efforts made to ensure access to education for all children, including children with disabilities, and welcomed the adoption of legislation prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age and the implementation of a related plan.

71. Portugal commended the United Republic of Tanzania for its efforts to provide quality education. Portugal welcomed the strong commitment to fight discrimination and violence against persons with albinism and the State's status as a de facto abolitionist country.

72. The Republic of Korea welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and efforts to reduce maternal mortality. It declared that it stood ready to contribute to further improving the basic infrastructure for human rights.

73. Senegal welcomed the transparent electoral process, the integration of the fight against corruption in the national school curriculum, the establishment of centres on women's rights in rural areas and protection measures for persons with albinism.

74. In response to some of recommendations, the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that female genital mutilation had been criminalized in the penal code and referred to the national action plan for preventing female genital mutilation as one of the initiatives to stop that practice. The last demographic health survey indicated that female genital mutilation was on the decline.

75. The ratification of the Convention against Torture was a policy issue, as the death penalty was a lawful sanction. The Constitution prohibited torture in all its forms, and some forms of torture were criminalized in the penal code. The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance received complaints of torture. There were remedies for victims of torture.

76. As already indicated, the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was still being assessed. In the interim, The United Republic of Tanzania adhere to the International Labour Organization (ILO) frameworks for the protection of workers' rights, including foreign and local workers. The possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was also being assessed.

77. In response to statements on the death penalty, the delegation stated that measures, including mandatory representation and fair trial guarantees, were in place to protect the rights of suspects charged with capital offences. Convicts also had the right to appeal decisions. No position could be offered on the issue of a moratorium on the death penalty, as that was a policy issue.

78. Rape in all its forms was criminalized in the Penal Code and the legal framework recognized rape for separated couples. The concept of marital rape was however alien to Tanzanian society and the legal framework, and was contrary to cultural norms and values. When people get married they become one, so one cannot see how then one spouse could rape the other.

79. Standing invitations to special procedures could not be granted, but requests by special procedures were normally assessed on a case-by-case basis. A number of special rapporteurs from regional and international organizations had visited the country.

80. The National Human Rights Action Plan launched in 2013 had already been implemented and was up for review, being a four-year plan. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 for the alleviation of poverty was being implemented.

81. Crimes against persons with albinism were investigated and perpetrators prosecuted. An office had been set up to address issues concerning persons with disabilities, as well as persons with albinism.

82. The Government was committed to allocating resources for human rights issues, such as health, education and protection of women and children, and resources for the national human rights institution. It was also committed to ensuring that there was peace and tranquillity in Zanzibar, and that the island continued to be a stable part of the union.

83. Sierra Leone noted that more than 50 per cent of the supported recommendations from the previous universal periodic review had been implemented. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to facilitate the work of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism.

84. Singapore welcomed measures to strengthen the protection of women and combat violence against women and children, and the adoption of the new Education and Training Policy and the inclusive education strategy.

85. Slovenia remained concerned about reported discrimination, particularly against pregnant teenage girls and children with albinism, about gender gaps in human development and about continued gender-based inequalities in reproductive health and the economy.

86. South Africa welcomed the abolishment of fees in primary and secondary schools and noted the "Big results now" initiative, aimed at accelerating the development agenda.

87. Spain commended the participation of women in political life, the de facto moratorium on the death penalty and the recently approved law on the administration of justice. Spain noted progress in protecting persons with albinism.

88. The State of Palestine commended the progress made through various measures and initiatives since the first universal periodic review. It noted improvements in quality and access to education, but remained concerned about inadequacies in the education infrastructure.

89. The Sudan commended the legislative developments, particularly the enactment of the Cybercrimes Act and the Disaster Management Act and the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan. It noted the initiatives to provide access to health-care services.

90. Swaziland congratulated the State party for successfully holding the 2015 elections and for promulgating and integrating into domestic legislation numerous human rights-related laws. It noted that all national laws were being translated into Swahili.

91. Sweden commended efforts made since the previous universal periodic review to secure women's and children's human rights; nonetheless, problems still existed.

92. Switzerland commended the National Human Rights Action Plan. It expressed concern about violence and discrimination against women, about the violent repression of certain demonstrations and about the harassment and arresting of human rights defenders.

93. Tajikistan welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the Cybercrimes Act to improve the safety of young people, including children.

94. Togo noted the legislative measures taken to strengthen human rights protection and appreciated the translation of laws in Swahili and the good cooperation with treaty bodies. It commended the medium-term strategic plan on human rights education.

95. Turkey welcomed the various human rights-related efforts and appreciated that the national human rights institution had retained its "A" accreditation status. It welcomed the work of the special child bureau while observing that it was necessary to implement certain targeted measures.

96. Uganda noted the efforts made to enact human rights-related legislation and the work done on a third national anti-corruption strategic action plan. It remained concerned that persons with albinism continued to be killed and about domestic violence.

97. Ukraine acknowledged the achievements and accomplishments responding to the first universal periodic review recommendations. Ukraine noted challenges in ensuring right to food due to drought and called for adequate resources to be allocated through donor funding.

98. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted restrictions to freedom of expression, political parties and journalists during the 2015 election. It

expressed concern about the cancellation of the election in Zanzibar and encouraged the establishment of an independent electoral commission.

99. The United States of America expressed concern about the decision to annul the election, the use of the Cybercrimes Act to arrest individuals, the use of excessive force by the security service, gender-based violence, trafficking and media laws.

100. Uruguay congratulated the State party for its efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and encouraged further efforts to improve access to health, water and education. It encouraged the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

101. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the adoption of the 2014 social protection policy in Zanzibar, the medium-term strategic plan on human rights education and the National Human Rights Action Plan.

102. Yemen commended the creation of the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania to revise the civil, judicial and criminal justice system, the legal framework to solve disputes over land and laws related to social welfare and juvenile justice.

103. Zimbabwe commended the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan, the efforts made to enhance women's rights and the development of a road map for raising awareness on gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and non-discrimination against people with albinism. It also commended the adoption of sectoral strategies and policies and the abolition of school fees.

104. Algeria welcomed several human rights-related laws and the progress made in matters such as civil justice and the settlement of land disputes, social security, health, the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS and the promotion of women's and children's rights.

105. Angola noted the progress made in improving access to the education system and the substantial increase in the number of women in decision-making positions. It was concerned about challenges in the area of health and in relation to people with albinism and with disabilities, and urged the State party to pay more attention to pregnant girls.

106. Argentina commended the adoption of the medium-term strategic plan on human rights education and noted the efforts made to combat gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls.

107. Australia commended efforts made to strengthen the capacity of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to protect the rights of all persons regardless of sexual orientation, and expressed concern about freedom of expression, particularly in the media.

108. Austria welcomed efforts to draft a new Constitution, but expressed concern about a number of oppressive laws, like the cybercrimes and the statistics acts, and about reports of journalists facing harassment, torture and death.

109. Bangladesh noted various improvements and progress made in the area health and in ensuring the rights of women and persons with disabilities. It also noted the initiatives to curb violence against women and children. It acknowledged the difficulties and challenges faced in education and by children living without parental care.

110. Belgium acknowledged progress regarding children's rights and welcomed the de facto moratorium on the death penalty. It was worried by reports indicating that newspapers and radio stations had been made to suspend operations.

111. Bhutan welcomed the steps taken to implement the universal periodic review recommendations by incorporating them into the National Human Rights Action Plan. Bhutan welcomed the announcement that the State party would provide free primary and

secondary education starting in 2016. Bhutan appreciated the various measures to fight corruption.

112. Botswana asked when the referendum to approve the proposed Constitution would be held. It welcomed the Children's Act, but noted that the United Republic of Tanzania needed to do more to address the rights of the girl child and of children with albinism.

113. Burkina Faso was familiar with the phenomenon of certain elderly women being accused of witchcraft and welcomed the development of a law to protect the elderly, including such women.

114. Burundi commended the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and its follow-up mechanism. It welcomed the strengthening of the national human rights commission by granting greater financial and human resources.

115. Cabo Verde noted the action plans on human rights and on violence against women and children. It welcomed the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the participation of women in political life.

116. Canada commended the holding of general elections in October 2015 but reiterated concern over the annulment of the elections in Zanzibar. Canada noted the generous hosting of refugees.

117. The Central African Republic encouraged the State party to adopt an official moratorium on the death penalty and to speed up the process towards abolition. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to publish the regulations linked to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

118. Chad acknowledged the progress made in the areas of health, justice, education and witchcraft. It commended the strategy to reform juvenile justice in the mainland and in Zanzibar and the engagement with human rights mechanisms.

119. Chile acknowledged the action plans on human rights and on violence against women and children. Chile noted the progress made on the promotion the rights of women, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons with albinism.

120. China noted the progress made on poverty reduction, the status of women and malaria prevention. It welcomed the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the establishment of an HIV/AIDS trust fund.

121. The Congo noted the adoption of the action plan against corruption and welcomed efforts to eliminate discrimination against women. It encouraged greater compliance with human rights instruments.

122. Montenegro commended activities to improve the health-care system. It commended the zero-tolerance policy for acts of violence against children and asked what actions had been taken to investigate cases of child sexual exploitation and to prosecute perpetrators and about the elimination of child, early and forced marriage.

123. Brazil commended the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan. It noted the commitment to fighting corruption and the dialogue with civil society.

124. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania recalled its earlier comments on the Cybercrimes Act. The Statistics Act, which had been enacted to coordinate the national statistics system, aimed to ensure that statistics were of high quality and to create an official repository for statistics and reports. Any views on amending that act should be channelled through the appropriate authorities.

125. A coordination mechanism for implementing the outcomes of the universal periodic review had already been set up and came under the authority of the Attorney General, who was empowered to coordinate implementation, in consultation with stakeholders.

126. Increasing the minimum age of marriage was a sensitive issue, as sentiments, traditions and religion were connected to it. A white paper was being prepared and legislative measures were being considered to address the issue.

127. The United Nations country team in the United Republic of Tanzania had been approached to provide funds and technical assistance to clear the backlog of overdue reports to the treaty bodies.

128. The Government had continued to implement the National Water Policy of 2002, with the goal of increasing the percentage of people with access to safe and clean drinking water to 87 per cent in urban areas and 67 per cent in rural areas.

129. It was not the policy of the Government to unlawfully evict any person. All relocation of people was done in accordance with the law, which provided compensation whenever a violation of the law occurred.

130. The proposed Constitution made specific provision for the rights of women and issues of inheritance and succession had been clearly set out in the text. After the proposed Constitution was adopted, those issues would be addressed.

131. In relation to the elections in Zanzibar, the delegation stated that the March 2016 elections had been free, fair, transparent, inclusive and representative. All parties had been allowed to participate, but some parties chose to boycott the elections.

132. On the issue of property and land ownership for indigenous people, pastoralists and farmers, the delegation stated that all people of African descent were indigenous and that the Constitution and the legal framework protected the right of all persons to own property.

133. The delegation stated that homosexuality and abortion were illegal. It thanked all delegations for their participation in the review.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations[**]

134. **The recommendations listed below have been examined by the United Republic of Tanzania and enjoy the support of the United Republic of Tanzania:**

134.1 **Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture (Chile);**

134.2 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**

134.3 **Continue looking into the feasibility of ratifying the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mozambique);**

134.4 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**

[**] The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

134.5 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Congo);

134.6 Consider adopting the new Constitution as soon as possible (Togo);

134.7 Hold the referendum on the Constitution (Kuwait);

134.8 Continue with the Constitution-making process, which should be transparent and include consultations with civil society (Austria);

134.9 Proceed with the finalization of the draft constitution and take steps to make its provisions related to women's rights in matters of inheritance, succession and land rights, applicable (Burkina Faso);

134.10 Reinforce the prohibition of torture in the new constitution, which is pending approval (Spain);

134.11 Continue to improve its national laws and regulations for the protection and promotion of human rights (Tajikistan);

134.12 Undertake a global revision of its national legislation in order to harmonize it with human rights instruments to which Tanzania is party, with a view to guaranteeing gender equality (Honduras);

134.13 Prohibit and criminalize acts of domestic violence (Turkey);

134.14 Combat the phenomenon of early and forced marriage by amending the relevant legislation accordingly (Cyprus);

134.15 Finalize the law on the protection of the elderly, including women accused of witchcraft, and ensure its strict application (Burkina Faso);

134.16 Give continuity to the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms to further promote and protect human rights in the country (Nepal);

134.17 Improve the functioning of the National Electoral Commission and Zanzibar Electoral Commission, ensuring their decision-making processes are fully transparent and impartial (Czech Republic);

134.18 Strengthen the independence and autonomy of the National Commission on Human Rights, granting it resources so that it can act effectively (Chile);

134.19 Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacities of the Commission of Human Rights by providing it with financial and human resources and expand those efforts through cooperation with the regional organisations and the United Nations institutions (Libya);

134.20 Consolidate the achievements in the field of human rights protection by strengthening the financial resources allocated to the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (Senegal);

134.21 Continue its efforts to strengthen the role of national human rights institutions and the implementation of the national plan on human rights (Yemen);

134.22 Continue its efforts to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (Sudan);

134.23 Seek support from the international community to advance on their efforts to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (Bhutan);

134.24 Make available adequate resources for awareness-raising and for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Uganda);

134.25 Accelerate its efforts towards the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2013-2017 (State of Palestine);

134.26 Step up efforts to accomplish the National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of human rights (2013-2017) (Equatorial Guinea);

134.27 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan to strengthen human rights in Tanzania (Libya);

134.28 Ensure the effective implementation of its National Human Rights Action Plan (Mauritius);

134.29 Make further progress in implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan with the full engagement of multiple stakeholders, including civil society (Indonesia);

134.30 Establish an official coordination mechanism about the main human rights benchmarks and indicators in the National Action Plan for Human Rights (Guatemala);

134.31 Continue to allocate sufficient human and financial resources to fully implement its human rights policies and programmes (Philippines);

134.32 Continue the Government's efforts in providing the necessary training to the law enforcement officials in the area of human rights (Egypt);

134.33 Consider extending systematic training on human rights to all police and prison officers (Mauritius);

134.34 Provide international support aimed at improving the situation of human rights (Kuwait);

134.35 Continue reviewing policies for the effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);

134.36 Continue to promote the rights of women and girls, the elderly and children (Pakistan);

134.37 Coordinate closely with civil society, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance and other key stakeholders to have a shared view and systematic monitoring of the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations (Switzerland);

134.38 Further consolidate their successful programmes and policies, mainly in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, with emphasis on its sounded educational policy for all (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

134.39 Submit overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone);

134.40 Take concrete steps to implement the March 2016 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);

134.41 Adopt legislative and policy measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Italy);

134.42 Continue to take active measures to eliminate gender gaps in human development and gender-based inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity (Namibia);

134.43 Continue improving security of citizens and enhancing protection of particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children as well as promoting equality and countering discrimination with a focus on racial or religious discrimination and that of persons with albinism (Ukraine);

134.44 Expedite action taken to modify legislation to promote equality between men, women and children in matters of inheritance and succession (Madagascar);

134.45 Continue to exert concrete efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children (Republic of Korea);

134.46 Take concrete measures to eliminate all discrimination against women, protect women from being victimized by domestic violence and promote the participation of women in all aspects of life, including politics, administration and socioeconomic settings (Malaysia);

134.47 Adopt measures of a political and legislative nature, including positive measures in favour of vulnerable groups, in order to protect them from discrimination based on belief and cultural stereotypes (Honduras);

134.48 Enforce fully existing laws prohibiting violence against women and girls, including rape, female genital mutilation, domestic violence and violence against persons believed to be practicing witchcraft (Canada);

134.49 Continue its efforts in addressing the harmful practice of female genital mutilation and ensure that all such cases are promptly investigated and prosecuted and that victims have access to social and medical services (Cyprus);

134.50 Step up efforts to end violence against women and children, and eliminate harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and the killing of women accused of witchcraft (Norway);

134.51 Harmonize national policies with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, principally with regard to the elimination of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);

134.52 Further continue fighting harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and witchcraft-associated killings (Ethiopia);

134.53 Adopt more specific measures to prevent the practice of female genital mutilation (Spain);

134.54 Take steps with regard to children, particularly with regard to sexual exploitation and all forms of discrimination, including children with albinism (Costa Rica);

134.55 Improve the effectiveness of measures to protect vulnerable children against sexual abuse and protect children with albinism (Cabo Verde);

134.56 Draw up and implement, with external assistance, a comprehensive plan to address the problems faced by persons living with albinism, to include: a massive public awareness campaign; free health-care services, including preventive cancer treatment; protection mechanisms; investigation and

prosecution of perpetrators of violence against them and reparation to victims of such attacks (Sierra Leone);

134.57 **Continue to implement strategies to combat child sexual exploitation, including trafficking of children, ensure accountability for the exploitation of children and provide adequate resources for the shelter and rehabilitation of child victims (Malaysia);**

134.58 **Take measures to accelerate the adoption of a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, in order to prevent this crime, rehabilitate victims and prosecute perpetrators (Mexico);**

134.59 **Intensify efforts to prevent and investigate cases of sexual abuse of children, particularly those living on the street, so as to punish the perpetrators, and provide assistance and protection to victims (Mexico);**

134.60 **Take the necessary steps to ensure that all children exposed to sexual exploitation receive protection and assistance (Turkey);**

134.61 **Strengthen efforts to end child, early and forced marriages, especially among girls (Maldives);**

134.62 **Accelerate moves to end child and forced marriage, revise the 1971 Marriage Law Act, tighten legislation and enforcement to protect against female genital mutilation and, in the process, collaborate with civil society organizations at the community level (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

134.63 **Adopt necessary measures to end the practice of forced and early marriage (Argentina);**

134.64 **Make every effort to further strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities to combat violence against women and children and to enhance the provision of support by relevant government institutions for victims (Singapore);**

134.65 **Strengthen the Child Labour Monitoring System to ensure that children are withdrawn from the labour market in line with the ILO campaign (South Africa);**

134.66 **Implement fully the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (Belgium);**

134.67 **Take all measures in order to ensure the enforcement of the existing labour laws and regulations prohibiting all employment of children under 14 years as well as the employment of children under 18 years in mines, factories and plantations (Belgium);**

134.68 **Step up efforts concerning the eradication of child labour, especially by means of targeted programs, such as income transfer conditional on school attendance (Brazil);**

134.69 **Pursue efforts undertaken in the fight against all forms of violence and discrimination against women, especially female genital mutilation (France);**

134.70 **Enforce laws criminalising gender-based violence and female genital mutilation (Australia);**

134.71 **Increase its efforts in the field of violence and domestic violence against women and children aiming for an eradication of both (Sweden);**

134.72 Protect persons with albinism (Congo);

134.73 Include persons with albinism in decision-making processes concerning their protection and rights (Czech Republic);

134.74 Pursue efforts to guarantee safety to persons with albinism and prevent their stigmatization and discrimination, including the implementation of programmes to sensitize the public opinion (France);

134.75 Ensure the effectiveness of temporary protection centres for children with albinism throughout the country (Gabon);

134.76 Intensify education and awareness-raising campaigns to prevent stigmatization and discrimination of people living with albinism (Germany);

134.77 Improve the infrastructures for the shelters accommodating persons with albinism by providing them with access to drinking water, locked doors, adequate light and safety (Haiti);

134.78 Protect the group of persons with albinism to prevent murders and mutilations through the starting of an education and awareness-raising campaign to prevent their stigmatization, guarantee their safety and facilitate access to education and employment (Honduras);

134.79 Take immediate steps to change attitudes towards children with albinism and ensure protection of their human rights (Maldives);

134.80 Strengthen the measures to ensure the protection of people with albinism, including by expediting the investigation and prosecution of all cases and effectively fighting impunity (Slovenia);

134.81 Monitor the effectiveness of the protection available to persons with albinism and ensure accountability for all acts of violence against persons with albinism (Czech Republic);

134.82 Continue to prioritise investigation and prosecution of cases where persons with albinism are the victims (South Africa);

134.83 Strengthen the protection of persons with albinism by specifically prohibiting and criminalizing all forms of violence against them (Uganda);

134.84 Fully investigate abuses against persons with albinism and ensure that those responsible for crimes are prosecuted (United States of America);

134.85 Adopt immediate measures to put an end to the belief that witchcraft is connected to albinism, with a view to ending the killing or maiming of children born with this condition (Uruguay);

134.86 Establish an express prohibition on traditional practices and rituals that put at risk the physical integrity of persons, in particular persons living with albinism (Argentina);

134.87 Step up efforts to combat killings of people with albinism, particularly children, including through strengthening laws and awareness-raising campaigns on rights of people with albinism (Botswana);

134.88 Continue to strengthen policies and programmes aimed at enhancing access to justice and redress concerning violations of the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, including persons with albinism (Brazil);

134.89 Strengthen the efforts of reforming the punitive system, including the development of the prison and detention conditions (Egypt);

134.90 **Strengthen accountability measures for law enforcement officers and continue to improve living conditions in prisons (South Africa);**

134.91 **Take necessary measures to improve the functioning of justice as a whole, especially regarding access to justice and the right to a fair trial, and pursue the implementation of the five-year strategy for the gradual reform of minors' justice (France);**

134.92 **Increase significantly the human and material resources to ensure access to justice in rural areas (Spain);**

134.93 **Adopt measures that are more adapted to children in the judicial system (Algeria);**

134.94 **Enforce the implementation of the National Prison Policy at all levels and work towards establishing more juvenile courts and juvenile retention homes, especially on Zanzibar (Austria);**

134.95 **Investigate promptly all attacks against journalists and ensure justice and adequate redress for the victims (Latvia);**

134.96 **Address concerns related to claims of interference with freedom of expression (Australia);**

134.97 **Guarantee fully the rights to freedom of assembly and association and ensure that the alleged perpetrators of human rights violations in this context are brought to justice (Switzerland);**

134.98 **Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment where members of all political parties and civil society organizations can exercise their rights, including to freedom of assembly, in a manner which allows legitimate and peaceful dissent (Ireland);**

134.99 **Respect and guarantee the universal right of its citizens in Zanzibar to elect their government through genuinely free and fair elections (United States of America);**

134.100 **Continue to implement measures to promote women's participation in society (Japan);**

134.101 **Plan at the regional and national levels for an increase in population through its inclusion into economic, social and political strategies, in consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);**

134.102 **Take steps to clarify land rights and the land use situation, taking into consideration all stakeholders that are affected by the decision-making related to land ownership and use (Finland);**

134.103 **Facilitate access to education and land rights, in particular for women and people in rural areas (Haiti);**

134.104 **Improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities (Maldives);**

134.105 **Accelerate ongoing efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water, and to health care, countrywide (Zimbabwe);**

134.106 **Take the measures necessary to protect the rights of children deprived of a family environment and strengthen support to biological families to prevent out-of-home placements (Bangladesh);**

134.107 Accelerate the reduction of preventable maternal, newborn and child mortality in the country (South Africa);

134.108 Implement effective measures to prevent and reduce infant and neonatal mortality in the context of the 2016-2020 road map (Angola);

134.109 Apply, in conformity with the policy of education and training adopted in 2014, legal and administrative measures in favour of the "education for all system" (Equatorial Guinea);

134.110 Maintain, and if possible increase, the levels of investment in education for all (Portugal);

134.111 Continue its efforts to improve the physical environment of schools, including by ensuring appropriate water and sanitation facilities, and to ensure the full enrollment of all children in education (State of Palestine);

134.112 Continue to implement the Education Strategy of 2012-2017 (Sudan);

134.113 Step up efforts to implement the strategy to ensure that education is provided to all segments of the population (Tajikistan);

134.114 Improve children's access to education (Algeria);

134.115 Allocates sufficient resources to improve the geographic accessibility of schools (Bangladesh);

134.116 Continue its development of education to achieve a higher primary school enrolment (China);

134.117 Take robust measures to promote general quality education and to effectively safeguard the rights of women and girls (China);

134.118 Improve access to education for children with disabilities (Congo);

134.119 Follow up legislative measures adopted in favour of the rights of persons with disabilities (Equatorial Guinea);

134.120 Continue to prioritize the implementation of national legislation and policies to ensure that children with disabilities have access to education and that the education system is responsive to the needs of children with disabilities (Singapore);

134.121 Continue efforts towards achieving the development goals in accordance with Tanzania's specific vision (Oman);

134.122 Continue to promote women's rights and integrate the gender dimension in economic and social development programmes (Senegal);

134.123 Combat tax evasion and strengthen the tax collection system in order to fund development projects and improve the delivery of services (Cuba);

134.124 Implement the National Development Vision 2025 and the national strategies for growth and reduction of poverty (Cuba);

134.125 Promote strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation to their effects, and disseminate them through school programmes (Haiti);

134.126 Make efforts to combat corruption (Kuwait);

134.127 Further enhance efforts to combat corruption, which affects all areas of society and hinders individual and national development (Ethiopia);

134.128 Finalize the development of the third National Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan and strengthen the scope of action of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (Morocco);

134.129 Continue with its efforts to tackle corruption and to expedite the establishment of a High Court to deal with serious corruption cases (Bhutan).

135. The following recommendation enjoys the support of the United Republic of Tanzania, which considers the recommendation to be already implemented:

135.1 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia).

136. Responses to the following recommendations will be provided by the United Republic of Tanzania in due time, but no later than at the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2016:

136.1 Ensure the full compliance of the Media Service Bill of 2015 with the right to freedom of expression as guaranteed under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that its provisions facilitate the work of an independent and pluralistic media, including citizen journalists (Czech Republic);

136.2 Adopt and implement, through an inclusive process, a revised Access to Information Act and Media Service Bill in line with international human rights law and standards (Denmark);

136.3 Implement the provisions in the African Union's Maputo Protocol into its national legislation, including those on women's rights to medical abortion in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest and where the life of the mother or the foetus is in danger (Norway);

136.4 Ensure compliance of legislation with its international human rights obligations by, inter alia, reviewing the Cybercrimes Act and the Statistics Act (Germany);

136.5 Amend all laws infringing on press freedom, in particular the Statistics Act and the Cybercrimes Act (Belgium);

136.6 Amend the recently adopted cybercrimes legislation to make sure it does not infringe human rights and redraft the Access to Information Bill and the Media Service Bill of 2015 in line with international human rights law and the highest human rights standards (Sweden);

136.7 Ensure that the legal framework and enforcement of laws, including the Cybercrimes Act and other laws affecting members of the media, are fully consistent with the human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tanzania's Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United States of America);

136.8 Undertake a thorough review with key stakeholders and civil society of its existing Cybercrime and Statistic Acts and proposed Media Services and Access to Information bills, to meet human rights obligations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

136.9 Amend the 2002 Law on Alternative Medicine in order to prevent healers from harming persons with albinism (Spain);

136.10 Set the minimum age for marriage and voting to 18 years for both genders without preference (Haiti);

136.11 **Review legislation with the view of establishing a minimum marriage age at 18 years for both boys and girls, as set out under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Panama);**

136.12 **Amend the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 and increase the minimum marital age for girls, as well as prevent child, early and forced marriage (Poland);**

136.13 **Consider adapting the Marriage Act of 1971 and set a minimum marriage age at 18 years for boys and girls according to international standards (Austria);**

136.14 **Provide birth registration and issue birth certificates free of charge for all children under 5 years of age in order to reach universal coverage and increase public awareness of the importance of birth registration (Poland);**

136.15 **Accelerate efforts regarding birth registration, while ensuring the free issuance of birth certificates to all children (Turkey);**

136.16 **Raise the age of marriage for girls to 18 (Sierra Leone);**

136.17 **Raise the minimum age for marriage to comply with international child rights standards to prevent child, early and forced marriage (Australia);**

136.18 **Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for men and women alike and develop a national action plan to prevent and address the consequences of child marriage (Slovenia);**

136.19 **Prevent child marriage by increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 for girls so as to have the same age restriction for both genders (Botswana);**

136.20 **Prevent and bring to justice those responsible for the practice of child early and forced marriage by amending the 1971 Law of Marriage Act to set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for both boys and girls without exception and make it consistent with the 2009 Law of the Child Act, which defines a child as anyone under 18 (Canada);**

136.21 **Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Sweden);**

136.22 **Provide financial and structural support to civil society organisations to conduct awareness-raising campaigns against the discrimination of persons with albinism (Haiti);**

136.23 **Deepen cooperation with all stakeholders to fight discrimination and violence against persons with albinism, in particular with the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, in full respect of the independence of her mandate (Portugal);**

136.24 **Guarantee freedom of expression and association through amending the media laws (that is the Cybercrimes Act, the Statistics Act, both of 2015, and the Newspaper Act of 1976) and ensure a conducive environment for civil society organizations, human rights defenders and media to operate freely in accordance with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations declaration on human rights defenders (Netherlands);**

136.25 **Play an active role to ensure inclusive and legitimate democracy in Zanzibar by supporting a reconciliation process in Zanzibar that leads to a truly representative government of national unity, as required by the Constitution of Zanzibar (Netherlands).**

137. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of the United Republic of Tanzania:

137.1 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Costa Rica);

137.2 Ratify the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto (Czech Republic);

137.3 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Slovenia);

137.4 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Uruguay);

137.5 Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);

137.6 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus);

137.7 Adhere to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);

137.8 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Congo);

137.9 Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);

137.10 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Denmark);

137.11 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Algeria);

137.12 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);

137.13 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol towards the establishment of a national preventive mechanism (Panama);

137.14 Ratify and accede to the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);

137.15 Ratify the Convention against Torture, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cabo Verde);

137.16 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol and the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);

137.17 Take the necessary measures to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Madagascar);

137.18 Ratify early the important international human rights treaties, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);

137.19 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed in 2008, without reservations and recognize the competency of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and examine communications (Panama);

137.20 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Italy);

137.21 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All persons from Enforced Disappearance signed in 2008 (France);

137.22 Take all necessary steps to become a State party to the following treaties: the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);

137.23 Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);

137.24 Continue in its efforts to accede to the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

137.25 Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 (Norway);

137.26 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolishing the death penalty and establish an official moratorium on the death penalty (Namibia);

137.27 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, declare an official moratorium on the death penalty and abolish it (Uruguay);

137.28 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);

137.29 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

137.30 Establish a formal moratorium with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

137.31 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Norway);

137.32 Move towards the de jure abolition of capital punishment (Spain);

137.33 Strengthen the legal protection of individuals belonging to groups in the most vulnerable situations — persons living with albinism; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; elderly women; pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and communities with specific needs; and people with disabilities — in comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Sweden);

137.34 **Adopt specific legislation to ensure equality of women in the family and in social, economic and political spheres (Spain);**

137.35 **Enact a non-discriminatory law on succession, inheritance and land-rights issues (Norway);**

137.36 **Expedite the adoption and implementation of laws to counter all forms of violence against women and girls, including marital rape and female genital mutilation (Denmark);**

137.37 **Promote initiatives such as legislation for preventing domestic violence and marital rape (Japan);**

137.38 **Criminalize marital rape and sexual violence (Slovenia);**

137.39 **Criminalize marital rape and domestic violence and sufficiently staff and equip gender desks in police stations to ensure the proper reporting and investigation of incidences of violence (Latvia);**

137.40 **Ensure amendment of the relevant laws to adequately address issues of domestic violence and spousal abuse and to ensure prosecution of all alleged perpetrators (Uganda);**

137.41 **Enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law designed to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence, and discriminatory infringements of the right to education (Germany);**

137.42 **Eliminate the criminalization of homosexuality and adopt urgent measures to amend the Criminal Code to this effect (Uruguay);**

137.43 **Take urgent steps to amend the penal code and eliminate the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);**

137.44 **Effectively implement the National Human Rights Action Plan and publicly call for an end to attacks, abuse and discrimination against persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV/AIDS (Canada);**

137.45 **Establish a national intergovernmental independent mechanism responsible for monitoring public policies in the field of human rights (Morocco);**

137.46 **Widen the social welfare domain and make it available to its beneficiaries (Egypt);**

137.47 **Respond positively to all outstanding requests of special procedures and extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);**

137.48 **Consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures (Ukraine);**

137.49 **Extend a standing and open invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Chile);**

137.50 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Madagascar);**

137.51 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Republic of Korea);**

137.52 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);**

137.53 **Repeal provisions criminalizing homosexuality, with the aim of fully respecting the principles of equality and non-discrimination (France);**

137.54 **Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

137.55 **Establish formally a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, as a first step towards its definitive abolition (France);**

137.56 **Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty (Slovenia);**

137.57 **Expedite the proceedings to abolish the death penalty (Togo);**

137.58 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Angola);**

137.59 **Consider taking all necessary steps to establish a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**

137.60 **Consider taking steps towards the abolishment of the death penalty and ratifying the Convention against Torture, as well as to intensify its efforts to implement the recommendations made during the first universal periodic review process, including ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia);**

137.61 **Formally abolish the death penalty for all cases and under all circumstances and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

137.62 **Adopt an official moratorium on the death penalty and conduct studies and discussions to consider its abolition (Chile);**

137.63 **Prohibit and characterize domestic violence and marital rape as crimes (Guatemala);**

137.64 **Improve access to justice for victims of intimate partner violence, including by enacting legislation that would recognize and criminalize marital rape, spousal battery and other forms of intimate partner violence (Ireland);**

137.65 **Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of people with albinism and other vulnerable and minority groups (Australia);**

137.66 **Combat impunity for crimes committed against sexual minorities, ensure that their right to assembly and association is upheld and ensure the right to equal treatment in accessing health services and justice (Norway);**

137.67 **Duly safeguard freedom of speech and the right to information in the fight against an emerging brand of criminality in the context of cybercrime through the adoption and implementation of suitable regulations (Portugal);**

137.68 **Take appropriate measures to ensure that civil society, especially human rights defenders, may operate in a safe and enabling environment free from reprisals and to remove restrictions impeding their work, both in law and in practice, including by guaranteeing the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly in accordance with international human rights standards (Finland);**

137.69 **Increase the measures taken to counter homelessness and the lack of adequate and affordable housing, especially for vulnerable people such as those living in poverty and single mothers (Malaysia);**

137.70 **As previously recommended, promote a legal framework providing legal certainty in the area of property, particularly land tenure and protection against forced evictions, and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, pastoralists, hunters and gatherers (Mexico);**

137.71 **Provide fairness and swift action in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of indigenous minorities (Cabo Verde);**

137.72 **Ensure, before the next universal periodic review, that asylum seekers and refugees have access to work and freedom of movement (Canada).**

138. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania was headed by His Excellency Professor Sifuni E. Mchome, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, and composed of the following members:

- Ambassador Modest J. Mero – Permanent Representative, Tanzania Mission to the United Nations in Geneva
- Ms. Sarah D. Mwaipopo – Director, Division of Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights, Office of the Attorney General, Dar es Salaam
- Mr. Robert K.V.Kahendaguza – Deputy Permanent Representative, Tanzania Mission to the United Nations, Geneva
- Mr. Deusdedit B. Kaganda – Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative, Tanzania Mission to the United Nations, Geneva
- Ms. Nkasori M. Sarakikya – Assistant Director, Division of Constitutional and Human Rights, Office of the Attorney General, Dar es Salaam
- Mr. Richard J. Kilanga – Senior State Attorney, Division of Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights, Office of the Attorney General, Dar es Salaam
- Ms. Gwantwa E. Mwaisaka – Legal Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, East Africa, Regional and International Cooperation, Dar es Salaam.